

65. *Kallima inachis*.

*Papilio inachis*, Boisduval, in Cuvier's Règne Anim. Ins. ii. pl. cxxxix. fig. 3 (1836).

Near Assam.

## ACRÆINÆ.

66. *Pareba vesta*.

*Papilio vesta*, Fabricius, Mant. Ins. ii. p. 14. n. 130 (1787).

Near Assam.

Fifteen examples were obtained, showing the usual variations in colour and pattern.

## Erycinidæ.

67. *Zemeros flegyas*.

*Papilio flegyas*, Cramer, Pap. Exot. iii. pl. cclxxx. E, F (1782).

Near Assam.

68. *Abisara fylla*.

*Taxila fylla*, Westwood and Hewitson, Gen. Diurn. Lep. pl. lxi. fig. 3 (1851).

Near Assam.

[To be continued.]

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 10, 1885.—Prof. T. G. Bonney, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

“Note on the Sternal Apparatus in *Iguanodon*.” By J. W. Hulke, Esq., F.R.S., V.P.G.S.

The author remarked that although parts of the pectoral arch of *Iguanodon* had been identified in this country and in Belgium, nothing definite was known of the structure of the sternum itself, and stated that a specimen in the collection of Mr. Beckles, from the Wealden of Hastings, seemed to throw some light upon this point. The specimen in question consists of an azygos bar, from near one end of which two smaller rods diverge laterally, the latter terminating

mesially in expanded ends, applied to what the author regarded as the ventral surface of the azygos bar, where they approach each other very closely. These two diverging bones are regarded by the author as the clavicles. All the evidence tends to show that the parts are in their normal relations, in which case the clavicles bear the same relation to the interclavicle as in the pectoral arch of existing Lacertilia.

The azygos piece is a long flattened bar, widening posteriorly for some distance from the attachment of the clavicles, and then narrowing slightly to the posterior extremity. The lateral borders from the clavicles to the widest part are smooth and gently arcuate for the articulation of the epicoracoid; behind this they are rough and apparently non-articular. The author discussed the nature of the azygos piece, which evidently includes the interclavicle; but whether it comprises the costal sternum is questionable. There are no indications of the connexion of ribs with its lateral borders, and its figure is quite unlike that of the sternum in existing Lacertilia and Crocodilia. From all its characters the author concluded that the azygos piece represents only the interclavicle, and he suggested that the costal sternum may have been cartilaginous, as in existing Crocodiles.

June 24, 1885.—Prof. T. G. Bonney, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following communications were read:—

1. "Note on the Zoological Position of the genus *Microchoerus*, Wood, and its apparent Identity with *Hyopsodus*, Leidy." By R. Lydekker, Esq., B.A., F.G.S.

In this paper the author discussed the characters of the genus *Microchoerus*, Wood, from English Upper Eocene deposits, which has hitherto been regarded as an Ungulate form, and showed that it is really an Insectivore. He also indicated that the American Eocene form *Hyopsodus*, Leidy, is almost certainly identical with *Microchoerus*.

2. "Observations on some imperfectly known Madreporaria from the Cretaceous Formation of England." By R. F. Tomes, Esq., F.G.S.

This communication contained notes on several species of Cretaceous corals. The author considered that *Smilotrochus insignis* of Duncan must be referred to the genus *Ceratotrochus*; that *S. granulatus*, Duncan, was founded on immature specimens of *Trochocyathus Wiltshirei*, Duncan; that *Micrabacia Fittoni*, Duncan, is a variety of *Cyclocyathus Fittoni*; that the genus *Podoseris*, Duncan, and probably *Syzygophyllum*, Reuss, are the same as *Rhizangia*, M.-Edw. and Haime, and consequently *P. mamilliformis*, Duncan, and *P. elongata*, Duncan, are species of *Rhizangia*. He further stated that *Turbinoseris*, Duncan, is identical with *Leptophyllia*, Reuss, and

as the specific name *de Fromenteli* is preoccupied in the latter genus, he proposed to substitute the name *Leptophyllia anglica*, Tomes, for *Turbinoseris de Fromenteli*, Duncan. A new species, probably of *Smilitrochus*, from the Gault of Folkestone, and a new *Isastrœa* from Atherfield were described, and notes added on the occurrence in British localities of *Barysmilia tuberosa*, Reuss, *B. Cordieri*, M.-Edw. and Haime, *Pleurosmilia neocomiensis*, E. de From., of a small form of *Astroccenia*, and of *Isastrœa Reussiana*, M.-Edw. and Haime (= *Ulophyllia crispa*, Reuss). The occurrence of *Beaumontia Egertoni*, derived from the Carboniferous Limestone, in the Upper Greensand of Cambridge, was also recorded.

3. "On the Fossil Flora of Sagor in Carniola." By Constantin, Baron von Ettingshausen, F.C.G.S.

The author in this paper gave the principal results of his examination of the fossil flora of Sagor, consisting of 170 genera and 387 species, of which a list was appended. The plants were obtained from 14 different localities, some of the most important species from each of which were mentioned; in one of these localities the flora underlying the brown coal of the district belonged to the uppermost Eocene, whilst the remaining stations were assigned to the lowest stage of the Miocene system. The great diversity of the fossil plants showed that the Tertiary flora of this and other localities must be considered the origin of all the living floras of the globe; for in the fossil-flora of Sagor are found plants representative of forms now found in Australia, North America and Mexico, California, Chili, India and the East Indian islands, Europe, Africa, Norfolk Island, and New Zealand. Examples of all these were cited.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*On the Brisingidæ of the Expedition of the 'Talisman.'*

By M. EDMOND PERRIER.

THE family Brisingidæ, which I established in 1875 in my revision of the Stellerida, at first contained only the genus *Brisinga*, and appeared to be completely isolated in the class Stellerida. In his fine memoir on *Brisinga coronata* and *endecaenemos*, Ossian Sars approximated these remarkable animals to *Solaster*; but the form of their pedicellariæ demonstrated, on the contrary, very clearly that they must be referred to the Asteriadæ, and from that time I thought that it was advisable to group in the family Brisingidæ all the aberrant Asteriadæ which had only two rows of ambulacral tubes, that is to say *Pedicellaster* and *Labidiaster*. This is also the conclusion to which Dr. Viguier has been led in his 'Anatomie comparée du squelette des Stellérides'\*

This conclusion has since been fully confirmed by the study which Dr. Stüder and myself have been able to make of the *Labidiasteres* of the coast of Patagonia: but, further, the genera *Hymenodiscus*,

\* Thèse de doctorat, 1879, p. 119.